यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए घटिया किस्म के खाद्यान्न उचित दर दुकानों तक न पहुंचे, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्न लेते समय उन खाद्यान्नों को अस्वीकार कर देने का अधिकार है जो निर्धारित विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप नहीं हैं।

(ग) सरकार ने देश में दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों के जरिए अच्छे किस्म के खाद्यान्नों की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पहले ही निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं:—

(i) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए केवल "क" और "ख" श्रेणी के खाद्यान्न, जो खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के तहत निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ii) राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों या उनके प्रतिनिधियों को खाद्य निगम द्वारा उन्हें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए जारी किए जा रहे खाद्यान्नों की किस्म की पूरी जांच करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(iii) जारी की जा रही खेपों में से भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को खाद्यान्नों के सील किए हुए नमूने दिए जाते हैं, ताकि उपभोक्ताओं के लाभार्थ इन्हें उचित दर दुकानों पर प्रदर्शित किया जा सके।

(iv) खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों द्वारा और कभी-कभी भारत सरकार, खाद्य मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा उचित दर दुकानों की जांच की जाती है। नमूने भी एकत्र किए जाते हैं और प्रयोगशाला में उनका विश्लेषण किया जाता है तथा जहां आवश्यक हो, तत्काल उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

Trade Barriers on Indian Exports

185. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exports have been subjected to trade barriers and discrimination by India's trading partners in major thrust markets on grounds of environment and child labour; and

(b) the repurcussion of these barriers on India's trade especially in the context of GATT Treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) Environmental and human rights concerns are increasingly subject to domestic pressures in developed regions like North America and Europe. These concerns are mainly manifested in the form of consumer preferences for environmentally-safe products and products produced without the use of child labour. These regions are amongst the thrust markets for Indian exports and thus, such consumer preferences affect India's exports.

(b) GATT/WTO does not include any multilateral agreements on environment and child labour issues. Hence, whenever a Member of WTO takes unilateral official trade action on the basis of such issues which is violative of WTO Rules, it can be subjected to the WTO dispute settlement procedures.

Trade via a Attari Border

186. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not given clear instructions to Attari border authorities on India-Pakistan border for free trade via land route;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, which agro-products will be allowed for export from India to Pakistan via Attari border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) to (c) At present, trade between India and Pakistan is being conducted by sea, rail and air following resumption of trade after the Shimla Agreement of 1972. There is so far no formal bilateral agreement on conducting trade by the overland route. As and when Pakistan shows its willingness to import some specified items by the land route, across Attari-Wagah border, India authorities allow the customs clearance. Recently, Pakistan Government requested Governmnet of India to instruct the Customs authorities

to allow and clear a consignment of potatoes for shipment from India to Pakistan by road through Wagah border. Instructions were accordingly issued and needful was done.

Welfare scheme for Tribal and North Eastern States

187. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details of different plan and non-plan allocations for the year 1995-96 made for welfare schemes for tribals of Assam and other States of the North-East alongwith targets and achievements in each case?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): Details of releases for 1995-96 for various schemes for the development of tribals of Assam and other North-East States are indicated in the Statement (*See* below).

There are no State-wise targets. Funds are released on the basis of proposals received from them.

Statement

Release for the Schemes for the development of Tribes of Assam in North East States during 1995-96

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	Amount released in 1995-96
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
PLAN SCHEMES			
1.	Girls Hostels for STs	Assam	3.03
		Meghalaya	13.75
		Tripura	19.44
2.	Boys Hostels for STs	Meghalaya	13.75
		Tripura	38.38
3.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas	Tripura	38.38
4.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Assam	64.895
		Tripura	59.12
5.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	Assam	315.00
		Arunachal Pradesh	60.00
		Manipur	69.00
		Meghalaya	166.50
		Mizoram	72.00
		Nagaland	116.25
		Tripura	93.75
6.	Research & Training	Assam	17.77
7.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations	Arunachal Pradesh	84.50
		Assam	15.10
		Manipur	3.06
		Meghalaya	68.91
		Nagaland	1.96
		Tripura	1.46
8.	Grant-in-aid to State TDCCs	Manipur	8.00
		Tripura	63.00